

National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Denver, Sept. 3-5, '02

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUG. 14, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR
No. 33.

WEEKLY



APIARY OF DANIEL WHITMER, OF ST. JOSEPH CO., IND.
(See page 516.)



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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUG. 14, 1902.

No. 33.

* Editorial. *

White Clover has an unusual history this year, at least over a considerable extent of country. The unusually cold and wet weather of June, while destroying all hope of the usual June clover yield, kept the clover plants in an increasingly luxuriant condition, so that instead of becoming exhausted in June, the plants were actually blooming more profusely the last of July than the first of June. One correspondent in northern Illinois wrote us Aug. 4:

"I fed throughout the entire month of June to prevent starvation. With July came pasturage enough to supply the daily needs of the bees, but only with the coming in of August has it appeared that there may possibly be some surplus from white clover, although it is too early to tell yet. There has been no time without white clover blossoms since the first week in June, but the number of blossoms has been constantly on the increase up to the present time."

This is certainly remarkable, considering that it is not often that white clover continues to yield much beyond the middle of July. If it should turn out that clover, having given no surplus whatever previous to the first of August, should then yield a surplus, it will be something contrary to the memory of that distinguished individual—"the oldest inhabitant."

Shallow Hives.—W. K. Morrison says in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* that when shallow hives are used it is better to use drawn combs than starters in hiving a swarm, so as to prevent pollen in sections. "The section-super in the case of an older colony should be placed on the hive earlier in the season than is the case with ordinary hives." "Full sheets of foundation must be used in the sections, otherwise there is trouble," probably because of the queen going up.

Profits of Bee-Keeping.—The *Saint Joseph Daily News* contains an article of more than a column relating to the bee-industry, in which many good things are said, the article apparently resulting from an interview with our well-known friend, Rev. Emerson T. Abbott. It is a good thing that the daily press can be interested in our pursuit, but there is always danger from misleading statements like the following:

The profits in bee-keeping are larger in proportion, according to the money invested, than of any other rural pursuit. Starting in the spring with one colony, costing \$6.00, the

yield will be 50 pounds of honey and a good swarm. The honey should bring on the open market 15 cents per pound, or a total of \$7.50, and the swarm would be worth as much the following spring as the original colony. It is a fact that small quantities are a more paying investment than the handling of many colonies, as when grouped they can not be handled so well, and contingencies arise which materially reduce the profits.

Pity that Mr. Abbott had not censored the article before it went to press, for reporters seem to have a special aptitude for getting a little "off" when it comes to matters pertaining to bee-keeping. The average reader will plainly understand from the statement quoted that he may count on a profit of \$13.50 a colony—\$7.50 for the honey and \$6.00 for the swarm. Most bee-keepers would be willing to pay a good premium to be insured the half of \$13.50 per colony annually.

Wintering Bees in Canada.—The Ontario Association called for reports as to wintering, and 55 members with 4303 colonies responded. The average losses are given in the *Canadian Bee Journal* as follows: In pit, 3.3 percent; in bee-house, 3.9; in cellar, 7.2; packed outside, 7.3; in dug-out, 12.5 percent.

"A Tale of Blasted Hopes" is the heading to a collection of crop reports from the different quarters of Colorado in the *Rocky Mountain Bee Journal*. Of the 29 reports quoted, nearly all warrant the heading given, and only two report a good crop.

Editor Root says that after reading hundreds of letters he thinks some regions will have a crop, others none. Readers of this journal will have noted that reports in general have not been of the most favorable character. Late flows may, however, be better than anticipated. Ours is a large country, and likely it will average up to fairly well.

The British Bee-Keepers' Guide-Book, by the well-known authority, Thomas William Cowan, has passed through 16 editions, comprising in all about 40,000 copies, and the 17th edition has now made its appearance. That others besides our British cousins appreciate the work is evidenced by the fact that no other text-book on bees has been translated into so many languages. What many have felt to be a lack in the book has now been supplied by a fine likeness of the author.

The American reader will be struck by the fact that locality, fashion, or something else, makes no little difference in the implements and plans described in this book as compared with those in vogue in this country. The British, for example, have a standard frame,

14x8½ inches. In this country there is no standard frame, the one most in use being probably the Langstroth, 17½x9½. Ten or eleven frames are generally used in the British hive, ten giving nearly the same comb surface as eight Langstroth frames.

Don't Put Honey in the Cellar.—In the *Rocky Mountain Bee Journal* the advice is given, "Do not store honey of any character in the cellar." If that is sound advice in one of the driest States in the Union—so dry that in the cellar is a good place to keep bread—it is eminently sound advice in places where cellars are so damp that great drops of moisture are frequently seen standing on the wall. Of course, not many bee-keepers are likely to make a mistake in this regard, but it is well to keep it constantly in mind so as to caution consumers, for the average housewife is pretty sure to consider the cellar just the place to keep honey.

Formalin and Foul Brood.—Those who have any personal experience with foul brood will be interested to know particularly about the experiments of Prof. Harrison, in Canada. It must not be understood that formalin is a drug that can be administered to a colony to cure it of foul brood any more than the fumes of sulphur could be administered to a colony to rid it of the larvae of the bee-moth. The fumes of the formalin will kill the bacilli and the spores of foul brood, and an agent powerful enough to kill the spores could not be expected to be without effect on bees and brood; as a matter of fact, all forms of bee-life will be promptly killed by the fumes, so the drug works merely as a disinfectant. It is much, however, if the combs can be saved to be used again.

The exact manner in which Prof. Harrison proceeded is thus given in the *Canadian Bee Journal*:

Sections of comb were taken out and placed in a box the same size as an ordinary hive. The exit at the bottom was plugged up, with the exception of a small hole, and a small opening about half an inch in diameter was left at the top. To the lower hole was affixed a formalin apparatus consisting of a small alcohol lamp at the bottom, with a reservoir at the top which contains formalin.

Formalin, I might say, is the trade name given to a 40 percent solution of formaldehyde gas in water. A small portion of this is put in the reservoir over the alcohol heater, and then the top is screwed down. The top connects with a small hose-pipe, and it is placed in the lower hole of the hive. Directly after the apparatus is attached the alcohol lamp is lit and the formalin is vaporized and spreads throughout the hive. This means of disinfecting the hives was used; and the wax of the comb that was placed in it was several years old, judging from the looks of it, and contained dead larvae, foul brood,

and also a certain number of capped cells, so that probably all the conditions were present which would be met with in a bad case of foul brood.

After the gas had spread through the hive, and the smell of the gas could be noticed issuing at the hole at the top, this top hole was closed, and almost immediately afterwards the formalin apparatus was disconnected and that lower opening plugged up, and it was kept there from one to four hours. At the end of that time the hive or box was opened and the combs taken out and a careful examination made, not only of the capped cells but all of the foul-broody cells and also certain marked cells which contained honey and also spores of the foul-brood bacillus.

In not a single instance did foul-brood germs grow from these combs after they were treated. And since then I have performed the experiment three separate times with three other distinct combs and with the same success, and in each case the germs were killed, whether they were in dead larvae, whether they were in honey, or whether they were in capped cells.

Pure Queen-Fertilization.—Among several plans given by Mr. Doolittle in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, he prefers the following, adding that for securing honey the mismated queens will give just as good results as those purely mated:

Give to all colonies which have good Italian queens one or two frames of drone-comb, so that large numbers of drones will be reared in these Italian colonies, which will be very likely to secure the pure mating of from one-fourth to one-half of your young queens; and when one is found that is impurely mated, kill her and give the colony a queen-cell from your best pure breeder, and try again. As your colonies increase, your drones will increase also; and the more drones reared in your Italian colonies the better will be your chances of having all purely mated.

Weekly Budget.

MR. J. T. CALVERT, of the A. I. Root Co., passed through Chicago last week on a western trip with stop-offs in Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, and then back through Minnesota. It will be quite a "swing around" among the bee-supply dealers. He expects to be home again about the middle of September. He reports a good season's business for 1902 at the Root factory.

QUESTIONS FOR THE CONVENTION.—Secretary Mason, of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, requests us to publish the following:

STA. B. TOLEDO, OHIO, July 30, 1902.
EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL—

Please say to your readers that if any of them who have any questions to ask that they would like to have answered at the Denver convention, will send them to me soon, I will present them for replies.

Very truly yours,
A. B. MASON, Sec.

QUOTING THE HONEY MARKET.—A subscriber sends us the following in reference to this subject, which was discussed by the commission men in these columns recently:

MR. EDITOR:—In that interesting symposium giving views of the middlemen as to quotations, part of them think it better to quote the market a little too high than too low, while another part think it better low

than high. That makes us producers suspect that part of the quotations are a little up and part a little down. As we want to get nothing but the truth from the "Old Reliable," what are we to do? Couldn't you stick a tag on the end of the high fellows, saying, "Shave these figures down a little." And another for the low fellows, reading, "Boost these figures a trifle?"

PRODUCER.

Look here, do you want to get us into trouble, and perhaps be the cause of a murder? The idea of wanting us to "stick a tag on the end of the high fellows!" Which end? And what if we couldn't reach up? And another on the low fellows! Isn't that awful?

Then, what kind of "figure" do you suppose the market-quoting "fellows" would cut after they had been "shaved" or "boosted?" No, sir, we'll not "play tag" with them, nor allow any shaving or boosting of their "figures." Why, it might disfigure them, and perhaps get us into a peck of trouble. Excuse us, please!

DANIEL WHITMER'S OAK LEAF APIARY.—When sending the picture of his apiary (shown on the first page) Mr. Whitmer wrote us as follows:

This apiary was established about 1880, and has never known a failure in a crop of good honey. Neither has it ever been diseased in any way whatever. It has never been infested with the bee-moth except in a limited degree. I have never fumigated a particle of the honey, neither do I think it is necessary if the apiarist is on duty and observing.

I have kept the Italian bees almost exclusively, believing them to be the most desirable, although I have manipulated other races in a limited way.

The "Oak Leaf Apiary" started with 2 colonies, and the maximum number consisted of 247 colonies, and were manipulated successfully in one yard by myself when at home, otherwise my wife and daughter did the work.

I produce both comb and extracted honey, and have never taken less than 10 cents per pound for the extracted, and have had as high as 18 cents; and for comb honey I have received from 10 to 22 cents per pound.

It will be noticed in the front row, just north of the tub of water, an observatory hive

On the Way to Denver



SCENE NEAR KEARNEY, NEBR., ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

upon a stand one foot high. This colony I denominate my "Missionary Hive," the entire proceeds of which I appropriate to the missionary work of the church. One year I secured \$8.00 from it for that purpose.

I have my hives placed 4 feet apart each way, and do not experience any difficulty in running my apiary.

The picture does not show nearly all of the hives in the apiary.

Last fall, after the first zero weather, I brought 20 colonies from an out-apiary in a wagon-bed on a stoneboat, and hauled them 6 miles with the hives open, and but one bee escaped and took wing that I saw. I placed them in the cellar without a flight, and they wintered finely.

DANIEL WHITMER.

ON THE WAY TO DENVER.—Here are a few questions from a Wisconsin reader that may interest all who are preparing to go to the Denver convention, Sept. 3, 4 and 5:

EDITOR YORK:—I am thinking of taking in the Denver meeting, and would like to know—

1. If the rates will be low from all points, or just from central points like Chicago?

2. For how long a time are those excursion tickets good?

3. Can a person stop off in going to or coming from Denver?

4. Can a person go one way and return another?

Please post us up a little more fully.

B. T. DAVENPORT.

We reply as follows, after interviewing a representative of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company:

1. Low rates cover all points.

2. By having the time on the tickets extended at Denver, they will be good until Oct. 31.

3. Yes; at points west of the Missouri River.

4. No—not at the low rates.

CLOSE SATURDAYS AT 1 P.M.—Our customers and friends will kindly remember that beginning with July 1, for three months we close our office and bee-supply store at 1 p.m. on Saturdays. This is our usual custom. Nearly all other firms here begin the Saturday afternoon closing with May 1st, but we keep open two months later on account of the local bee-keepers who find it more convenient to call Saturday afternoons for bee-supplies.

Contributed Articles.

No. 4.—Improving the Race of Bees—Queen Pointers.

BY ADRIAN GETAZ.

(Continued from page 264.)

Summing up the preceding pages, we may say:

1st. In breeding stock of higher animals, close parentage can be allowed, provided defective individuals are rejected. Close parentage or inbreeding has the advantage of surely perpetuating and increasing the qualities already acquired. There is no reason to think that it would be otherwise with bees.

2d. The nurse-bees have no influence except what may arise from insufficient feeding, lack of warmth or other physical conditions.

3d. The drones have at least as much influence on the workers as the queens, and probably more.

Since the preceding numbers were written, Mr. Doolittle has published some of his experiences on the subject. When he first introduced Italian queens in his locality there were none but pure blacks in the whole neighborhood. The first mismated queens were necessarily a first cross between blacks and Italians. He says that in nine cases out of ten the hybrid workers exhibited the characteristics of the drone-stock. The workers from the Italian queens mated to black drones would show the disposition to sting, running from the combs, capping the honey white, which belong to the German race of bees. On the other hand, the hybrids from a black queen mated to an Italian queen would have all the traits peculiar to the Italian bees. He does not say anything about the color. The experiment could not be repeated now. The two races are so much intermingled that we never know certainly whether we have an absolutely pure queen of any race, and still less about the drones.

4th. The mating of the queen has no influence on the drones she produces.

Now let us go to work.

THE NURSING COLONY.

The colony in which the young queens are to be reared must, of course, be made queenless, and must be very strong in nurse-bees so as to insure sufficient warmth and generous feeding. Plenty of feed should come either from the field or from the sugar-barrel. Somebody lately claimed that some colonies or strains of bees feed their brood more generously than others. That may be, but I doubt it. I think the honey-flow, and, above everything else, the number of nurse-bees in proportion to the amount of brood to be fed, are the factors in the case.

THE TIME OF YEAR.

After the honey-flow, even when the apiarist does not especially work in view of improvement of the stock.

For several reasons. It does not interfere with the surplus-gathering. The apiarist has comparatively little to do. The drones can be controlled. In the South there is no difficulty in rearing queens at that time of the year. Simply by feeding abundantly, I can get all the worker-brood, drone-brood and queen-cells I want; and occasionally some swarms, that I don't want. In the Northern States the weather is already cool at that time of the year, and it is sometimes difficult to induce the bees to rear drone-brood.

RE-QUEENING EVERY YEAR.

Excepting the queens that are reserved for breeders, that the apiarist wishes to test a second year, I am more and more inclined to think that it is best to re-queen every year.

1st. It prevents swarming to a great extent. A young queen being more active and more vigorous will, somehow or other, induce the bees to empty and prepare the cells for brood-rearing; and probably more honey stored in the surplus apartments and less in the brood-nest. It is a well-known fact that the failure of the queen to lay a sufficient quantity of eggs is the chief cause of swarming or superseding, whether the failure is due to the queen or to the want of empty comb. And it is well known that the colonies with young queens are less apt to swarm than those with old queens.

2d. There will be less drones reared. Somebody here will say, "Why don't you cut out all drone-comb from your hives?" Well, I used to do it much more closely than now, and I thought there were only a very few drones in my whole apiary. In fact, I saw only a few now and then. When I began using queen-traps, I found that there were a great many more than I thought, and I discovered, also, that a great many were undersized and had been reared in worker-cells.

The fact is that a queen will lay but very few drone-eggs the first year (if she has no drone-comb); but their quantity will increase every year, and if no drone-cells are there they will be laid in worker-cells.

BUYING OR REARING QUEENS.

For the one who is not interested in "improving the races of bees," and who owns hundreds and perhaps thousands of colonies, the question might be asked: Would it not be cheaper for me to buy my queens than to rear them, having already more work than I can do?

I think it would be cheaper, and besides, that the queens reared by an experienced and well-equipped queen-breeder are probably better than those reared by an ordinary bee-keeper.

But there is a "but" in this case. That is, the queens are sometimes more or less injured by the transportation, and their laying faculties thereby impaired. It seems to be due to rough handling through the mails. And there seems to be a difference according to the line of transportation they come. At least it is so in my locality. Those coming from a certain direction are very often injured.

Often, apiarists think that the queens they buy are impure or mismated. But they must remember that the bees of an apiary mix considerably more than is suspected. I have several five-banded queens, and in their colonies three-banded hybrids and even black bees can be seen in small numbers. But when I look close I find that the very young bees are invariably five-banded, showing conclusively that the other strains come from the other hives of the apiary.

THE BREEDING COLONIES.

As stated above, the colony that is to rear the queen must be queenless, strong in bees, especially young bees, and well fed.

The one that is to rear the drones should be supplied with drone-comb, and also well fed. In order to prevent any interruption or delay this should be all ready at the end of the flow. The drones driven from the other hives are apt to take refuge in the ones that are fed. A judicious use of the queen-trap will dispose of the intruders.

The colony that is to furnish the brood (it may be the same that furnishes the drones or it may not), has also to be fed.

THE PROCESS.

There is no need of artificial queen-cells, transfer of larvæ, etc., for one who rears queens only for his own use. Besides that, the one who is not experienced in the business may fail. He may injure the larvæ during the "transfer," or choose some too old, or do it so awkwardly that the bees will have to remove the jelly and replace it. This will necessarily check, to some extent, the growth of the larvæ. Whether the delay is injurious or not, I don't know. Better avoid it.

We will simply take a comb of eggs and very young larvæ, cut under the eggs and larvæ holes wide enough to accommodate good cells, and as long as convenient, and put the comb thus prepared in the nursing colony. As soon as the cells are started an examination is made, and if some are built too close together, a few are destroyed so as to give sufficient room to the others. We want none but good, big cells—they give the best queens. Exactly why, I don't know. Perhaps big cells and plenty of room go together.

As soon as these cells are capped, or thereabout, we can give another comb and start the next batch of cells.

Two or three days after the cells are capped they are put in cages. The cages are either left in the nursing hive or put where the queens are to be introduced. In that last case the queen must be removed.

QUEEN-CAGES.

I make my own queen-cages for sake of cheapness. The West cages are all that can be desired, but they cost too much. I make them of wire-cloth; the two edges are sewn together with foundation wire. They are made over a round stick of wood. A few small saw-cuts across one side of the stick helps to pass the wire under. At the top end I put a ring of thick wire, one end of it projecting as a handle to fasten the cage to the comb. The wire-cloth is simply turned over the ring. The other end is closed permanently, by pinching the sides together. The top end can be closed by any kind of suitable stopper.

The queen-cells are cut with a small piece of comb forming a tail-piece. They are introduced in the cage at the top, and the tail-piece pressed into the wire-cloth so as to hold the cell, and the stopper put in.

Care must be taken in constructing the cage that no wire should protrude inside so as to injure the queen.

As far as I know, it will not do to cage queen-cells just after they are sealed. At that time the end is very thick. As soon as the queen has spun her cocoon, the bees remove the surplus wax; the end of the cell is then smoother, somewhat darker, and of a leathery appearance. If the surplus wax is not removed, the queen cannot cut her way through, and dies in the cell. At least I had a few that I thought were lost that way.

The cages should be placed at least two inches apart, that is, after the young queens have emerged. I did once put a number of them close together, and lost nearly all the queens. I suppose that they worried themselves to death trying to destroy each other.

No feed is needed. The bees will feed the caged queens provided the cages are within the cluster, that is, where the bees are constantly.

Knox Co., Tenn.

(Continued next week.)

What Caused the Bees to Die?—Was It Spraying?

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

The following letter from Mr. J. Luther Bowers is of great interest, and I am glad to send it for publication in its entirety:

PROF. COOK:—I want to give you an account of my bees. Something like six or seven weeks ago I noticed by getting

out early, say before sunrise, a great many young bees, just hatched, on the alighting-board in the last struggles of death; and from that time until the present I find the same thing, and at this writing, in front of each hive, there are from one pint to half a gallon of dead bees.

The bees are close to the house and part of the garden which is always free of weeds. Now this ground has been, each morning, literally covered with bees crawling in every direction, and, when I irrigate, the little ditch gets clogged with bees. Some of my hives are almost depopulated. I have examined hive after hive. The young bees seem to gnaw out all right, but do not seem to be perfect. This morning, in my rounds, I found one of the best queens dead on the alighting-board with other dead bees. This queen I received April 10, 1902. I opened some of the hives of the strongest colonies and found only a few just-hatched brood (but no eggs), and those were scattered, none together, in all cases from five to eight cells apart. One hive was well filled with bees, and most of the brood-nest cells partly filled with a very light honey. There was no sealed brood in this hive, and no eggs found; I did not look for a queen, as I concluded she was dead, too.

I have tried three times to get a very strong colony to build queen-cells; in fact, I have tried three different colonies during the period named. On June 3 I took away the queens; on the seventh day I destroyed all queen-cells and inserted in each a nice frame of brood and eggs in all stages; on June 21 I opened each of these hives, but not a queen-cell did I find. I again gave each a frame of brood and eggs; I did not open the hives again until July 4, and to my astonishment no queen-cells had been built. I again gave them each a nice, new comb with fresh eggs, not over five days since they were laid, and to my surprise no queen-cells, but this comb was filled with honey and no brood whatever.

I have reared many queens—made a business of it prior to 1882. I never ran up against a case like this before. My hives have no smell. I never saw a case of foul brood in the East or in California.

I have been so situated that I could not keep bees until the last two years. When I first came to California, in 1883, I had charge of John Bidwell's bees in Butte County. There were some 300 colonies. Since that time I have been superintendent of five large fruit-ranches, and at the present time I am manager of the Fisher Lake Packing Co., and have here quite a little apiary.

February 1, 1901, I got two colonies in soap-boxes, and had 7 swarms. In the fall I began the winter with 9 colonies, and secured 110 sections of nice, white honey. I wintered 9 strong colonies, have secured about 200 sections of honey this season, and have 27 colonies; but the way things look now I do not know how many I will have in another month.

My bees have had for flora, mustard, hoarhound and black sage since fruit-bloom; and at this time a field of 60 acres of radishes, and also a field of lettuce of 110 acres, are in full bloom, to which they have free access. During the last six or seven weeks the buckeye has been in bloom, and at our county convention, July 5, it was suggested that the buckeye bloom was the cause. I have visited other apiaries and find them as bad as mine. I have tried to give you the facts. Can you give me the solution, or a remedy, or tell the cause?

J. LUTHER BOWERS.

Santa Clara Co., Calif., July 15.

ANSWER.—I have never known but one case at all like the foregoing, and that was a case of wholesale poisoning by spraying fruit-bloom. A large apple-orchard at Grand Rapids, Mich., was sprayed while in full bloom. The season was propitious, and the bees swarmed on the trees eager for the tempting nectar. The result was great loss of bees in all stages—brood, young bees, old bees, and even queens died. If it was earlier when the orchards were in bloom, and the orchards being sprayed for codling-moth or canker-worm, I should feel pretty sure of the cause of the alarming mortality.

Can it be possible that poisoned honey was stored weeks ago, and is now being used to the destruction of the bees? In case no such poisoning can be explained, or made to harmonize with the facts, then I should look to the nectar. Such immense acreage of lettuce and radish is rare. Can the bloom furnish poisonous nectar? It is not to be believed that buckeye furnishes poisonous nectar. I have

always doubted if any nectar or honey is ever poisonous. I believe a close study will prove that the arsenites are the cause of this mortality. I have suggested that the honey in the worst colonies be analyzed. A detection of arsenic would explain all.

BEES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

It will be remembered that on my visit two years ago at Yosemite, I found no bees on the highest peaks, and great quantities of aphid honey-dew was going to waste. Now I am in the San Bernardino Mountains, and have just made the top of "Old Gray Back," 11,600 feet high, yet we saw bees on Yerba Santa and Potentilla, away up at the top. The yellow and brown lilies are beautiful. It is a glad pleasure to live in the mountains and to breathe the blessed air.

Los Angeles Co., Calif., July 24.



No. 1.—How to Rear the Best Queen-Bees.

BY HENRY ALLEY.

I have read the articles of Dr. Gallup on queen-rearing with a good deal of interest. In the main the Doctor is about right.

I do believe that fully 90 percent of all the queens reared are as worthless as so many house-flies. Such queens are not reared by Nature's plans; in fact, the means used by many queen-breeders are just the opposite to those ways suggested by Nature and used by the bees themselves. Did you ever know bees to use sticks to form cell-cups first? Do bees ever go into the chamber above the brood-nest to build queen-cells unless about to supersede an old queen, or to prepare to swarm? Now, I have experimented a good deal in trying to get bees to rear queens in a hive above the main brood-nest. When the honey-flow is at its height good queens can be reared by the above method; but that part of the queen-rearing season is very short in many parts of the United States; particularly was it so this season, and if queens are to be reared they must be reared, so to speak, out of season.

Now, what are the conditions under which bees usually rear queens? Natural swarming, superseding an old queen, and when a queen is killed by accident. Of course this last condition comes more properly under a forced condition. Nearly all queens are reared under a forced condition, but bees even then comply with natural laws in producing another queen, or others. What do the bees do under these last conditions? Do they loaf about the hive, waiting until some one has furnished them artificial cell-cups? By no means; they just select an egg, or several eggs, in some convenient place, and at once commence to construct a cell-cup; in due time a lot of fine queens are reared and appear. As a rule, a queen-bee so reared is in any way the equal, and often the superior, of any queens reared under the swarming impulse. I say superior. And why are such queens superior? Now, this question brings me to a point I wish to dwell upon:

I have always claimed, and still claim, that I can rear better queens by the forced method than can be produced under the swarming impulse. I have the queens in my apiary to-day to prove this assertion. And, by the way, let me say here, that I am using an entirely new method for rearing queens. Although good queens can be reared by methods I have given, I can rear much better queens by the method now being used in my apiary.

I have found by actual experiments that a colony of bees will not rear good queens while there is a fertile queen present. I don't want any one to tell me it can be done, for I assert that it can not be done by any person. 'Tis contrary to Nature's laws. Even at swarming-time the bees do not rear as good queens as they will under queenless

conditions, and this is why I claim that I can beat Nature in the way of rearing queens. I have thought that queens from cells made at swarming-time were superior to any I could produce by the forced method. They are not, and I do not now save such cells.

As queens are now reared they are short-lived and unprolific. All queens reared in hives while a fertile queen is present are short-lived. The bees appear to understand, when they are given cell-cups over their brood-nest, that they are not in want of another queen. But this is not the case with queenless bees. Bees in a queenless condition feel the need of a queen, and they will bend all their energies to produce one or more. Does the reader see the point?

Again, queens reared while a fertile queen is present are not nearly as large as those reared by queenless bees. I can show larger and better-developed queens than any ever reared under the swarming influence. Come and see them.

Now, let any one come forward and dispute the statements here made. I stand ready to back them up. One may "beat around the bush" forever in trying to prove that the artificial methods employed now will produce first-class queens, but the fact remains, all the same, that it can not be done.

There is quite a difference between artificial and forced methods for rearing queens. In the artificial method it is, "Do it as you please;" in the forced plan it is a case of, "We must have a queen or the colony is destroyed." Isn't this so?

If I had time, and Editor York would allow me the space, I would show how man can undo Nature, not only in producing queen-bees, but in many other things. All the same, it is only Nature's ways under the direction of experiment and common sense.

Let this do for this time.

Essex Co., Mass.

[Come on with your proofs and methods. "Editor York" will "allow" you all the space necessary to do the thing up in a proper manner.—EDITOR.]



Marketing—Taking Orders for Honey.

BY S. E. MILLER.

If you have never tried canvassing, allow me to give you a few instructions, not that I am perfect in the art, but my experience may be helpful to others. In the first place, dress yourself in respectable clothing. With some people you might have more success if dressed somewhat shabbily, as they will be the more likely to take you for a producer if you appear in that garb; but, on the whole, I consider it best to appear respectably dressed when appearing before strangers.

Take a small pail, say one-half gallon of honey. The pail should have a lid that is easily removed and replaced, and for this purpose I find nothing neater than the friction-top pails. The sample should be a fair average of what you intend to deliver when sold, and, it is needless to say, should be thick, well ripened, and perfectly clean. As to the color, I do not find any objection raised to amber or slightly dark-colored honey. However, we should sell only one kind of honey in a town, for the average person does not know that there is a great variety of honey from various sources, and should neighbors where you have sold two kinds happen to compare the two, they are quite likely to imagine that one of the other is not a pure article, or, more likely still, they will conclude quite frequently that you are a mixer, and that it is all impure. Should you be obliged to supply honey of a kind different from what you have sold in the place before, it will be best to explain to the pur-

chaser at the time you deliver it. I allude to this because many bee-keepers are likely situated like myself. Here I nearly always get two crops, one from clover blossoms and other sources, and later another from autumn flowers, the former being almost clear, and the later amber colored.

Now, having entered a town or village, if you are acquainted with any of good standing and influence, try to secure their orders first, which is practically a recommendation. Having done this, proceed to canvass the town from house to house. Step up to the door in a business-like manner, and ring the bell or knock. When your call is answered, take off your hat and say, "Good morning, Madam" (Miss or Sir, as the case may be). "My name is Smith. I am a bee-keeper. I live over at Smithton. I am in town to-day taking orders for honey. Do you use honey in the house? I should be pleased to show you a sample of what I have."

At about this point they are likely to reply that they hardly ever use honey, or they always buy their honey from the country, and the reply will likely be accompanied by a suspicious look that indicates that they think you are offering a mixture that is put up in some city. In fact, some people will tell you as much. Do not be discouraged, however, but come at them like this:

"Madam, I am a bee-keeper, and this honey is gathered by my own bees. I am willing to stake my reputation on every pound of it. I suppose you know Dr. Jones?"

"I am well acquainted with him."

"He has known me for years, and will tell you that I would not offer you a spurious article. I have just taken his order for a gallon. Here it is" (showing your order book). "Here is Mr. Brown, also. I suppose you are acquainted with him. I have his order for one-half gallon. Would you kindly bring me a spoon and a saucer? I shall be pleased to leave you a small sample, even though you do not purchase, and it shall not cost you a cent."

At this request the spoon and saucer will generally be promptly produced. Remove the cover from the pail, dip the spoon in and give it a twist, draw it out and lay it in the saucer, and say, "There is as fine honey as was ever gathered by any bees."

If they bring a tablespoon, and your honey is as thick as it should be, this will be a good taste for a small family at the next meal. You can well afford to give a liberal sample, for a customer once gained, if properly treated, is quite likely to remain permanent.

About this time the one addressed will probably say to another member of the family, or a lady who may be visiting, "Well, Jane, I believe this is genuine honey; taste it once. Isn't it nice?" And addressing you, will say, "How do you sell it?"

By this time you should have your book and pencil in hand, and after quoting the price, say, "How much can you use? I put it up in quarts, half-gallons and gallons. Can you use a gallon?" Try to sell all you can, but if a party decides to take only a quart, do not annoy her by insisting on taking more, but say, "Thank you. I will deliver the honey in two or three days, if nothing happens to prevent." Step to the door, and as you turn to close it, say, "Would you please tell me who lives next door?" On being informed, say, "Thank you; good day."

There is some advantage in knowing the name of the person you are calling on, and, therefore, it is well to inquire as you go along. Call at every house where any one lives, unless you have good reasons for believing that there is no prospect of making a sale. Do not judge the occupants of a house from the outside appearances of the house, for though it looks dilapidated, there may be within it good

people who have good money with which to buy your honey. Canvass the town street by street, or as most convenient.

Do not plod along on the street as if you were lost, but step in a business-like manner, and when you approach a house, step up as if you were going there to sell honey, and intended doing so. Talk business. Talk honey to all with whom you have occasion to converse. If you happen to meet some one who keeps bees, and he plies you with questions, answer him kindly, explain to him what a honey-extractor is, and how it works; how extracted honey is produced. Do not appear overly wise, but let him understand that you are posted and up-to-date in the production of honey. More than likely he will talk to others about you, and tell them that you know a whole lot about bees and the production of honey.

Deliver the honey on or as near the day you have named, and you will find that most of your customers have the money waiting, and quite likely you will find a few extra orders waiting for you.

I have not named all of the obstacles that you will meet with, but all can be overcome if you are determined and energetic. Do not fail to be polite and gentlemanly in address and action.—Progressive Bee-Keeper.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Introducing a Queen to a Colony with Paralysis.

Would it be safe to introduce a new queen to a colony of bees that is troubled with paralysis? WASHINGTON.

ANSWER.—Yes. Indeed, one of the cures confidently put forward every now and then is giving a new queen to the diseased colony. The trouble is that when a new queen is given and the disease disappears, you can not be certain that the disease would not have disappeared if there had been no change of queen.

Moving Bees—Danzenbaker Hive.

I began 3 years ago by purchasing 6 Danzenbaker hives; then I bought a colony of bees in an American hive and transferred them to a Danzenbaker hive, and they did not do very well the first year, but last year I got a swarm and about 20 plain sections filled from them and from another colony which I found that was queenless. I sold the honey for 15 cents a pound in cartons.

I have been cutting out the queen-cells this year, but one colony swarmed, nevertheless. I purchased two colonies from a neighbor $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from my home, so I have all my new hives filled with good, strong colonies, and have about 150 nicely-filled sections, in spite of this poor year, as there has been so much rain.

I am 25 years of age, and to say I enjoy handling bees does not express it. I wish to increase my apiary as fast as I can, and as my knowledge will allow.

1. Could I not move home the 2 colonies I purchased, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by tacking a screen over the entrance at this time of the year?

2. Is the Danzenbaker hive as good as the dovetailed with Hoffman frames for comb honey?

3. Is the Danzenbaker hive good for extracted honey?

4. As I hope some time to produce both comb and extracted honey, and will have to purchase all my new hives, and of course want them all alike, what kind of hive would you advise me to buy? I like the Danzenbaker brood-nest, as the bees fill the brood-frames straight with only starters;

and I have fine success wintering them, by placing them together in a low shed and packing with chaff.

5. Is the Danzenbaker comb-honey super as easy to handle and operate as the dovetailed super with slotted section-holders, with old-style sections having bee-ways.

6. Can the dovetailed super, with slotted section-holders for old-style sections, be used on a Danzenbaker brood-chamber?

OHIO.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, providing the entrance is large enough or the weather cool enough. It will be safer in the evening when it is cooler. If it is hot and the entrance is not more than six square inches, better have a screen to cover the top. For so short a distance two thicknesses of mosquito-netting might do. Sprinkling with water will help keep the bees cool.

2. That's a matter on which there are differences of opinion.

3. It can be used for one as well as the other, but is not very generally used for extracting.

4. Your safe plan may be to try a few of each side by side, so as to see which does best for you, and that will be better than the opinion of some one else.

5. That depends somewhat on what kind of supers you mean in the latter, and also upon the facility one has in handling the different kinds. I can handle the T super easier than either of them, while others would not have T supers.

6. With some little adaptation they can be used interchangeably.

Winter Repository—Sugar vs. Honey.

1. I have a shop 16 by 36, 7-foot studding, shingled on the outside; now I intend to partition it off to make it 16 by 16, board it up inside of the studdings, fill with sawdust, ceil it, and have a stove in the adjoining room, with a pipe running into the room described. Will that do to keep bees in during winter?

2. Which is the cheaper for cooking and general use, honey at 12½ cents per pound or sugar at 19 pounds for a dollar?

WISCONSIN.

ANSWERS.—1. You will probably find it not so successful as an underground cellar, although some are successful with a house-apiary.

2. Sugar.

Comb Foundation in Sections.

How large a piece of foundation should be put in a section?

WISCONSIN.

ANSWER.—I fill my sections, using all the foundation I can get in without having it sag. Some prefer to use small starters. "You pay your money and take your choice."

Colony with Laying Workers—Uniting Bees.

1. I have one colony of bees that is queenless. I have put frames with larvæ and eggs in three times, and they would not start a queen-cell. On July 11 I looked them over and found evidence of laying workers, so I took all of the frames and scattered them among three colonies, and took unsealed brood from those colonies that were the strongest, and put in place of the ones I took out. So on the 15th I looked them over and saw they still had not started a queen-cell. What is the reason they do not start a queen-cell? and what am I to do to save them?

2. When I exchanged the frames they fought like mad; smoking would not pacify them, and they killed each other frightfully. Do they always fight so when exchanging the frames with adhering bees? I am a beginner and do not understand much about these things yet.

WASHINGTON.

ANSWERS.—1. A colony with laying workers is generally so perverse that the best thing is to break it up entirely, for it is cheaper to make a new colony than to doctor up a colony of laying workers, in which, as a rule, all the bees

have lived so long as to be set in their ways and unwilling to do what the bee-keeper wants.

2. The fighting was probably made worse by the fact that little honey was coming in at the time, for the bees are likely to be good to each other when there is no scarcity. A plentiful sprinkling with thin sugar syrup might have been a help. As already said, the best thing is to break up the colony. If, however, you have a special affection for that colony, and want to preserve its identity, give it sealed brood from other colonies (not taking bees with the brood if they still keep up their ill temper), and after young bees hatch out from the brood you will find them ready to rear a queen from brood, or to accept a queen or cell offered them.

Queenless Colony—Quilt Robbing.

I had just one colony queenless, and that for a great while, as it seemed. It was a strange case—I never had such a one. One day in June a new swarm issued, and everything seemed all right. The hives were about two rods apart. The second day both colonies commenced flying to and fro from early morning until late at night, in and out of their respective hives; that is, one to the other. That lasted over a week, and at last they gave it up. Now I see the old colony has lost its queen. I gave a queen to the new colony at that time, but the bees killed her. Does that happen often?

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—The case is an unusual one, but such cases have been reported under the head of quiet robbing, the swarm quietly carrying off the stores of the mother colony. The swarm having their old queen would naturally kill any other queen given them.

Bees Eating Wired Comb Foundation.

My bees have done well. I run 12 colonies for extracted honey, of which I took 88 gallons. They did not do as well in the sections. I divided the strongest colonies and used wired frames with whole sheets of comb foundation; they ate the most of them off at the lower and second lower wire. What causes the bees to eat comb foundation along the wire? Above that they build out very nicely.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—Perhaps the lower wire was too close to the bottom-bar. Bees are quite inclined to leave a passage-way between the comb and the bottom-bar, and if the wire was less than half an inch from the bottom-bar they would be likely to cut up to the wire. If the wire was not imbedded they would be more likely to gnaw away the foundation; and they will do more gnawing if no honey is coming in.

A Swarming and Queen Experience—Painting Hives.

1. As I hived a swarm of bees yesterday, when nearly all the workers were in the hive, the queen left them without going into the hive at all, and did not come back as long as I was watching. What could be the reason?

2. How can I find out whether there is a queen in the hive?

3. What would I better do if there is no queen in the hive?

4. How would it do to take a frame with a queen-cell and place it in the hive?

5. Would it do the bees any harm to paint the hives while they are working in them?

6. Is there any way by which I can get what bees are flying around in the air after a swarm is taken down and hived from a high tree?

MINNESOTA.

ANSWERS.—1. It is possible it was a virgin queen taking her bridal trip.

2. You may be able to see the queen by looking over the frames. Not always, however. Give a frame of brood, some of the brood at least being quite young. If you find no queen-cells started on the brood a day or so later, you may count on the presence of a queen. But you hardly need

wait for this, for if you give them no brood the swarm will return to the mother colony if no queen is present. If the queen is a laying queen, you will find eggs laid by her.

3. If you give them a frame containing eggs and young brood, they may rear a young queen, or as soon as you find they are starting queen-cells, you may give them a mature cell or a laying queen.

4. That would work all right.

5. It would be all right except the danger of having the bees daubed with the paint at the entrance. With plenty of drier in the paint, at least in the paint used in the entrance, there ought to be no trouble.

6. Unless they should have an extra queen with them, there is no need to pay any attention to them. What bees do not join the swarm will return to the old hive. If they have a queen, you must capture them the same as a separate swarm, and then unite them with the rest of the swarm.

The Buffalo Convention Report is issued in pamphlet form, size 6x8½ inches, 80 pages and cover. Besides a full report of the proceedings of the 32d convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 10, 11 and 12, 1901, it contains fine half-tone portraits of all the officers and directors of the Association; also the Constitution, a list of the membership up to the end of 1901, and the two latest bee-songs—"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" and "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey." We believe it is the finest ever gotten out for the Association. Of course, all members of the Association receive a copy free, but there are thousands of our readers who are not yet members, but who should have this valuable Report. Better send for a copy, if you have not yet received one. Price, postpaid, 25 cents, or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.10. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal. Better order soon, before all are gone.

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DEPT. EDITORS—Dr. C. C. Miller, E. E. Hasty.
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS—G. M. Doolittle,
Prof. A. J. Cook, C. P. Dadant,
R. C. Aikin, F. Greiner, Emma M. Wilson,
A. Getaz, and others.

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To prevent the adulteration of honey.
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Bees Did Well, Considering.

Last spring I bought 19 colonies of bees from a neighbor in box-hives, at \$4.00 per colony. One was robbed, but the rest have done well, considering the weather. They have increased to 40 colonies. I have taken off 263 pounds of comb honey already.

V. A. HANSEN.

Polk Co., Wis., July 21.

At Least One Good Colony.

I took off 84 sections of white honey from one hive the other day, and every section was completed fancy comb; but in taking out I broke five sections by their having burr-combs. Every section on the hive was completed; I do not know how many they would have stored if they had been properly taken care of.

I have no other colony in the 20 that is storing white honey, and no other one storing half as much, and not one doing such a nice, clean job.

We had no basswood honey, and I did not think they were crowded for room.

This is my fourth year, and I have never failed to get some honey, thanks to the American Bee Journal.

LEWIS LAMKIN.

Woodbury Co., Iowa, July 31.

Fastening Brood Foundation.

Seeing the letter that A. M. Hoover wrote about fastening foundation in brood-frames, on page 487, I thought I would give my way. When I get the top-bar sawed out I set the saw to cut just so deep, so that it will cut out one-fourth of the top-bar; that is to say, cut two ways, one from the bottom and one from the side; that takes out a piece (say one-quarter) of the top-bar from the underside. Save this piece. Now, when the frame is nailed together lay it on the work-bench (or any place that is strong enough to nail on), and cut a board that will go inside of the frame, and just one-half as thick as the top-bar. Lay the foundation on

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this board and on the top-bar, where the piece is sawed out, take the piece that is sawed out and nail it back just as it was before it was sawed. The foundation is straight and firm, and can not drop out. This is the kind of frame I make and use.

Bees have done nothing in storing honey in supers yet—too much rain; it rained 26 days in June. How is that for rainy weather? D. COOLKY.

Van Buren Co., Mich., July 26.

Blue Vervain.

I enclose a flower and some leaves, and would like to have it named. It grows very extensively here in pastures, and is a great nectar-yielder.

A. C. BUTLER.

Genesee Co., Mich.

The plant is the blue vervain, *Verbena hastata*, and is, as you say, an excellent honey-plant. It is very widely distributed over the Northern States, and is of vast service to bee-keepers. (See Bee-Keepers' Guide, page 444, 17th edition.)—C. L. WALTON.

Short Honey Crop.

Our honey crop has been short, and prices low this year. The season was very wet in the early spring, and was followed by very dry weather.

Our bees came out booming this spring, but stored only 21 barrels of honey so far, and the prospects are very poor for getting any more. I had 83 colonies, and increased to 93.

B. F. BATEMAN.

Liberty Co., Fla., July 30.

Poor Season Until July 25th.

I have increased from 19 colonies to 42 this year, by natural swarming, and will have a few more; still, the season was very poor here until about July 25. White clover is just in full bloom, and the bees have been doing very good work for the last few days. Before the 25th of this month it rained on an average of four days each week, but my bees are very industrious, and some of them would go out in spite of the rain.

F. E. CASTLE.

Oneida Co., N. Y., July 30.

Quinine Honey—A Bee-Hat.

I have 18 colonies of Italian bees; they have filled, up-to-date, about 300 sections and 50 Langstroth frames with honey. About this time of year a weed that resembles "dog-fennel," except the bloom is yellow instead of white, comes into bloom, and if the bees work on it, which they do in dry weather, it makes honey as bitter as quinine, and spoils all the honey in unfinished sections or frames. It grows along streets and highways and on vacant city lots, and is a great drawback in the production of good honey.

I will give you my way of making a good bee-hat:

Take a strip of wire-cloth about 6 inches wide, and long enough to go around the head loosely, preferably having a selvedge running lengthwise on one edge. Sew the two ends together, and sew the raw edge to an old straw hat that will not leak bees; and sew to the bottom edge (the selvedge) a

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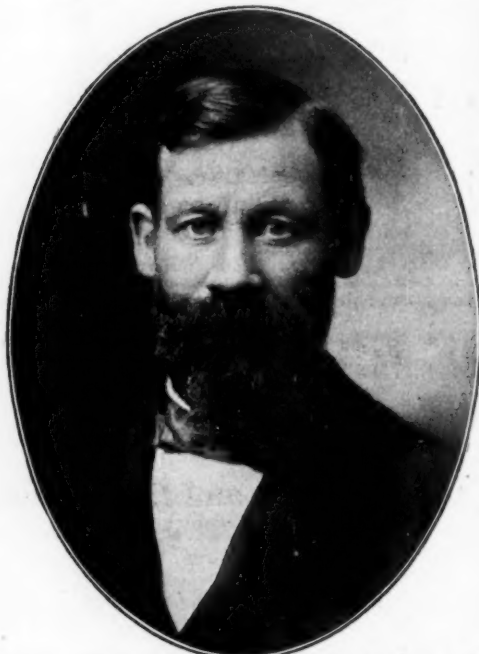
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In order that every reader of the American Bee Journal, who does not already possess a copy of Prof. Cook's work, may have it, we wish to make the following

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No. 1.—For \$1.75 we will mail the American Bee Journal one year and a copy of Prof. Cook's book.

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No. 4.—For \$1.00 we will send Prof. Cook's book by express or freight with other goods; or, if called for at our office, the price is \$1.00. But the post-paid price of the book alone is \$1.20.

Please remember that offers Nos. 2 and 3 of the above are made to those who are now subscribers to the American Bee Journal, and whose subscriptions are paid in advance. Offers Nos. 1 and 4 are made to any one who desires to take advantage of them.

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piece of cheese-cloth to make a kind of curtain at the bottom—and there you are. The two ends must be joined at the back, so that when you put the hat on, the place where these edges join will come at the back of the head. This makes a good protection, and a cool and comfortable veil that does not catch on to every limb or brush. I have worn one for three years, and would not swap it for the finest silk one.

G. W. FAGAN.

Arkansas Co., Ark., July 7.

A Swarming Time.

I never saw bees swarm like my bees this year. I had the new swarm on the old stand, yet the old colonies would swarm the same. Some three or four weeks later each of the new colonies swarmed. I did not have hives to put them in, so I tried everything I could hear of, but of no avail. I had the best results in caging the queen, and keeping the queen-cells cut out. I also had trouble with queens laying in the super. I think my queens are too prolific, or it may be too warm. They surely have plenty of room and ventilation—more than they ever had.

JONAS WOLF.

Howell Co., Mo., July 14.

Experience of a Minnesota Bee-Keeper.

I have been keeping bees for the last seven years. Before I took the American Bee Journal I was not much of a bee-keeper; then I commenced to learn some things. I have 102 colonies, and they are doing very well. You will think it is hard to keep bees so far north, but we do not get 300 to 400 pounds of honey as some of the Southern boys claim, but we can get some good honey this far north. Four years ago I got 1920 pounds of fine comb honey from 17 colonies, spring count, and I had 50 colonies in the fall. Last year I had 65 pounds of comb honey per colony. One colony gave me 149 pounds of extracted honey.

I was the first one to have bees in this place, and now there is one bee-keeper who has 200 colonies in this county.

I sold all my honey right here—2200 pounds to the same house last year at 14 cents a pound.

I wish I could meet some good old bee-keeper, so we could have a good bee-talk, and have him teach me some things about bees, as all I know I got out of books and from the American Bee Journal.

I have to use my left hand in all my work, as I lost my right hand five years ago.

OLIVER CARSON.

Red Lake Co., Minn., July 10.

A Wet Time in Iowa.

As has probably been noticed in the newspapers, we are having a wet season here in Iowa, as well as in the adjoining States.

Bees wintered well here, and what clover was left from last year's drouth came through so that things looked fairly promising for honey at the winter's end.

But the spring was dry and cool up to the last of May, and windy. Well, windy hardly expresses the idea—it simply kept things on the move, espe-

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS!



We have a strain of bees bred specially for honey-gathering and longevity. We feel confident of giving satisfaction.

PRICES:
for the remainder of this season:

- 1 Untested Queen \$.60
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- 1 Select Tested Queen 1.00
- 1 Breeding Queen 1.50
- 1 Comb Nucleus, no queen 1.00

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BEESWAX WANTED.

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Knights Pythias Biennial Meeting.

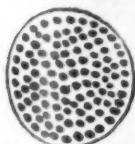
For this gathering in San Francisco in August next excursion tickets will be sold via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway from Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles for \$50 for the round trip with final return limit Sept. 30.

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32A2t

CAN YOU COUNT DOTS?



If you can, send your name and address for a sample copy of the best farm paper published and particulars of our great dot counting contest. Every person who counts correctly gets a prize, while those who count best get cash prizes from \$1 to \$125 and a

\$700 piano. We are giving away \$2,500 in Prizes. Send name on Postal to-day for free particulars. Address, UP-TO-DATE FARMING AND GARDENING, Box 84, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
30A4t Please mention Bee Journal when writing

cially dirt. Why, dirt drifted off the fall plowing like snow, and piled in drifts 2 or 3 feet deep. Then it began to rain the latter part of May, which was what we wanted, of course, bad enough at that time, but it gradually got wetter and wetter until now it rains about half the time, and such rains! almost floods; it simply pours. The bees, of course, starved through clover bloom, that is, they all but starved, though a few of the best colonies made a good living, but mostly from mustard, I think. Since basswood began to bloom—about 10 days ago—they have stored a little surplus between rains; the most of them have one super nearly full, but whether they will finish any section honey looks extremely doubtful just now. There have been a good many swarms here this season. The bees would swarm when the hive was so bare of honey that the parent colony, when put on a new stand, not only ran off the drones before the young queen hatched, but actually pulled and carried out the drone-brood—something I never saw before, and did not suppose they ever did.

I find, as I work with bees, that there is only one sure rule in regard to them, and that is, there is no telling what bees won't do.

With fair weather in the fall there might be some fall honey; but will it stop raining?

Farm crops are at a critical stage, and unless it "fairs off" very soon small grain is doomed.

E. S. MILES.

Crawford Co., Iowa, July 8.

Introducing Queens.

I had a colony of bees this summer which mocked all treatment that I knew or ever read or heard of. It would positively accept no queen or queen-cell, under no conditions, until it finally became drone-broody. I had given up all hope, and intended to unite it as soon as I had time, when one more chance, and, to me, a seemingly good one, occurred. A large swarm issued from the hive standing next to the queenless colony, and having, besides its old queen, a virgin with it. So I left the old queen with the swarm, but the virgin I introduced in the queenless drone-breeder as follows:

First, I took about a pint of bees from the swarm and started them to run into the queenless hive; then I let the queen run in with them, when I took two or three handfuls more and threw in after them. The bees were very cross on that day, for robbers bothered lots. I did not use one whiff of smoke, and did the job in the most reckless manner, because I was very busy and felt vexed because a swarm issued so late in the season, and then having a virgin queen with them, so I had to go after them and get them. To-day she is in nice shape.

I introduce a laying queen by simply taking the old queen from the comb she is on and putting the new one in her place, by letting her run out of a round wire-cage, holding the cage over the comb, and watching when she becomes perfectly quiet, then carefully remove the cage, and very, very carefully lower the comb down into the hive; and just as carefully, without



DON'T IT TAKE

a pretty good fence to stand the trials the PAGE has successfully withstood for so many years?

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I have discovered a new method for rearing large, strong, hardy and long-lived queens; warranted for 3 years, and to be the greatest hustlers for honey. They are of my famous strain of ADEL bees, very gentle and practically non-stinging and non-swarming. Try these queens; if they do not come up to above guarantee will refund money. One queen, \$1.00; 3 queens, \$2.75; 6 queens, \$5.00; 12 queens, \$9.00. Everything guaranteed.

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Low Round Trip Rates, via Union Pacific, from Missouri River,

To Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colo., July 1 to 13, inclusive, Aug. 1 to 14, 23 to 24, and 30 to 31, inclusive.

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The Emerson Binder.

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

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Alfalfa Honey

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



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This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Prices of Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

A sample of either, by mail, 10 cents, to pay for package and postage. By freight—two 60-pound cans of Alfalfa, 8 cents per pound; 4 cans or more, 7½ cents a pound. Basswood Honey, ½ cent more per pound than Alfalfa prices. Cash must accompany each order. You can order half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. The cans are two in a box, and freight is not prepaid. **Absolutely Pure Bees' Honey.**

Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

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That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to

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Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

Bees For Sale.

75 colonies in Improved Dovetailer Hives, in lots to suit purchaser.

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CRATES OF TWO 60-lb. CANS, been used once, in good condition, in lots of 5 crates, 40c each; 10 or more, 35c. This lot is limited; order at once.

QUEENS! The Best Money Can Buy!

BUCKEYE STRAIN 3-BANDED are the genuine **RED CLOVER WORKERS**. **MUTH'S STRAIN GOLDEN ITALIANS** can not be surpassed. Either of above, 75c each; 6 for \$4.00. Selected tested, \$1.50 each.

A trial will convince you. Send for our catalog of **BEE-SUPPLIES**.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO., Front & Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

❖ Fancy Glassed Comb Honey ❖

Any bee-keepers in New York or Pennsylvania producing either White Clover or Raspberry Fancy Comb Honey (in glassed sections), will find it to their interest to write to the undersigned at once.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

any jar, adjust the combs and close up the hive, and all was well.

A. C. F. BARTZ,
Chippewa Co., Wis., July 24.

Honey Season Not Encouraging.

Young white clover is everywhere now. It looks as if we would have a fine flow from it next season. I expect an immense crop of apples and pears this year. I have the finest crop I have ever seen on the trees. I think we will have hardly any surplus honey here this season, but I will have quite a crop at another apiary.

A. N. DRAPER,
Madison Co., Ill., July 28.



A Device for Holding a Queen While Being Clipped.

This has been sent to the editor of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, who says concerning it:

This I regard as an exceedingly simple and practical device. It consists of a piece of broken section cut in the shape of a fork, as shown. A small rubber band is stretched moderately across the two prongs, being secured at either end in the manner illustrated. Some care should be exercised in getting a rubber band light enough, and then drawing said band to such a point of tension that it will hold the queen down nicely on the comb.

To determine whether that point is reached, try the device after it is made, on a few of the worker-bees. If you can succeed in holding any one of these down, then you can with reasonable safety try it on a queen.

While she is standing still on a comb, receiving the attention of her admirers, clap it down across her back. She will wiggle and squirm; but if the rubber band is adjusted to the right point it will hold her firmly without doing any damage. Now, then, deliberately pick out one of the large wings, pass it between the



WILLIS' QUEEN-CLIPPING DEVICE.

points of the scissors and clip. Lift the little tool, and all is over.

Horn's Plan with Bee-Escapes.

Bee-escapes are now in use, or soon will be, and it is an appropriate time for me to tell my readers of a little item sent me some time ago by Mr. Henry E. Horn, of California. He says that he has obtained the best results by putting the escape in the center, and then have four strips of wood tacked to the top of the escape-board, each strip extending diagonally, from the escape to the corner of the board. Then when the bees begin racing around the edge of the board, looking for an outlet, these strips lead the bees to the center where the escape is located.—An editorial in the *Bee-Keepers' Review*.

Editor Root in a Scrimmage.

The editor of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* had a slight difference of opinion with his bees on the occasion of trying to put on some supers

in the evening, after a thunderstorm. Others may be reminded of like experiences that they have taken the precaution to keep quiet about. Here's the story in Mr. Root's own words:

With my usual caution after such a storm I blew smoke into the entrance of one hive, removed the cover, and was about to pull out a frame from the brood-nest. It was toward dusk or I should, perhaps, have noticed that a lot of bees were standing high up on their legs, nervously twisting this way and that, ready for an onslaught. At all events, the onslaught came. It being very warm, as before stated, I had nothing on but one thick-ness of clothing, and linen trousers at that—a fact that those bees were not slow to discover. Unfortunately, I had hung the smoker on one side of the hive, and that was the only smoker in the yard. I reached for the weapon. Oh, no! they had possession. I retreated a few paces, and waited for them to calm down. The minute I showed myself again, out they came like hot shot, up my sleeves, and wherever my thin clothing touched me they were sure to find the spot. I retreated again, and waited for them to "cool off." Again I showed myself, with the same result.

"Well, now," said I, "I have never been conquered by a colony yet. If I can get hold of that smoker I will see who is boss." But the minute I got anywhere near the hive to get my weapon, that moment they would rush out. I finally got behind a big apple-tree which was conveniently near, and with a long screw-driver I reached the point of it into the nozzle of the smoker, and quietly lifted it off the hive.

Didn't I work up a big smudge? and didn't I give 'em fits? I smoked them at the entrance, I smoked them at the top, I made them fairly howl for mercy, and then I was boss.

Say—I was rubbing stings out of my arms all night. I was stung so much I don't really know where I had been hit until an itchy spot would remind me there was, may be, a sting located thereon.

Honey in Oil-Cans.

The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal endorses the position of this journal after the following fashion:

We hope none of our readers will risk putting extracted honey in cans that have once been used for oil. It is well-nigh impossible to remove the taint and smell of the kerosene, and the honey will quickly absorb it, rendering it unfit for use. The Editor of the American Bee Journal recently received a consignment of honey in second-hand oil-cans, much to his disgust and loss. He comes down pretty hard on the thoughtless consignor in an editorial. None too hard, however, when one considers not only the financial loss, but the incalculable damage done to the extracted honey market by such worthless stuff reaching the consumer's table.

Tennessee Queens



Send for circular.

Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select long-tongued (Moore's), and Select, Straight 5-banded Queens. Bred 3/4 miles apart, and mated to select drones. No bees owned within 2 1/2 miles; none impure within 3, and few within 5 miles. No disease. 29 years' experience. **WARRANTED QUEENS**, 75 cents each; **TESTED**, \$1.50 each. Discount on large orders. Contracts with dealers a specialty. Discount after July 1st

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BOYS WE WANT WORKERS
Boys, Girls, old and young alike, make money working for us. We furnish capital to start you in business. Send us 10c stamps or silver for full instructions and a line of samples to work with. **DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.**

QUEENS—Try Our Stock.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Dec. 31, 1901.
Your queens are fully up to standard. The honey queen that you sent my brother takes the lead. She had a rousing colony when put up for winter. The goldens can be handled without smoke or veil.

Very truly yours, **JOHN THOEMING.**

MONTHS.....	July and August.
NUMBER OF QUEENS.....	1 6 12
HONEY QUEENS	
Untested	\$.75 \$4.00 \$ 7.00
Tested	1.00 5.00 10.00
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Untested	\$.75 \$4.00 \$ 7.00
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Select tested, \$2.00. Breeders, \$5.00 each.
2-frame Nucleus with Untested Queen, \$2.25 each; 3-frame Nucleus with Untested Queen, \$3.00 each; 6 for \$2.75 each.

D. J. BLOCHER, Pearl City, Ill.
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DAIRYMEN ARE DELIGHTED
to meet those who work for us. Cow keepers always have money. We start you in business. You make large profits. Easy work. We furnish capital. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars.
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Requeening Out-Apiaries.

For Sale—Black Queens, 25c each; 6 for \$1.25; 10 for \$2.00.
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32A3t WETUMPKA, ALA.
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"What Happened to Ted?"

BY ISABELLE HORTON.

This is a true story of the poor and unfortunate in city life. Miss Horton, the author, is a deaconess whose experiences among the city poverty stricken are both interesting and sad. This particular short story—60 pages, 5x8 1/2 inches, bound in paper cover—gives somewhat of an insight into a little of the hard lot of the poor. Price, postpaid, only 10 cents (stamps or silver.) Address,

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Queen-Clipping Device Free....

The **MONETTE** Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device. Address,
GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

Bees For Sale

On account of removal I will sell my 13 colonies of Bees, including a \$5.00 Doolittle Queen, for the cost of hives and fixtures.
E. L. DRESSER, Divernon, Sangamon Co., Ill.
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A Golden Opportunity!

A few tested 5-banded stock, \$1.50. Red Clover Queens balance season, 50 cents.
R. R. No. 6. J. F. MICHAEL, Winchester, Ind.
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BEE-SUPPLIES!

Everything used by bee-keepers.
POUDER'S HONEY-JARS. Prompt service. Low Freight Rates.
NEW CATALOG FREE.

WALTER S. POUDER.
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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Not any comb honey of the new crop yet on the market, but advices of this week would indicate that some sections of the country are now prepared to ship as soon as any demand appears, and beginning with August there has in past seasons been more or less of a market, and it is looked for to begin this year on time. This for several reasons, one being that we are going to have some choice white clover and basswood to offer, which has not been over plentiful during the past three or four seasons. Prices are nominally the same as during the past 90 days. Beeswax sells at 30c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—Receipts of comb honey increasing; fairly good demand. New fancy white, 14@15c; No. 1, 13@14c; amber, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 6c; amber, 5@5 1/2c. Beeswax, 22@25c.
C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Considerable stock of 1901 crop fancy comb on the market and sells at 14@15c; there is a call for new comb honey, as yet none on the market; this market demands fancy comb; all other grades discourage trade. Extracted is in fair demand at 5 1/2@6c for amber and 7@8c for clover. Beeswax, 28@30c.
THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—We are having some calls for new comb honey, but no receipts to speak of yet. No price established yet, but think can get 15@16c for good white comb. Extracted, demand light.

The crop of honey near here is light, owing to so many colonies of bees having been destroyed.
H. R. WRIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 7.—There is some fair demand for comb honey at 14c for strictly fancy white; 12@13c for No. 1, and 10@11c for amber. Extracted quiet at unchanging prices. Beeswax dull and declining at 29c.

HILDRETH & SORLEEN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Some small lots of new comb honey have been coming in, but as the weather is so warm there is very little demand. That sold to stores brought 15c for fancy.

The market for extracted was more lively, brings as follows: Amber, 5@5 1/2c; alfalfa water white, 6@6 1/2c; and white clover, 7@7 1/2c. Beeswax, 30c cash.
C. H. W. WEBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—White comb, 10@12 1/2 cents; amber, 7@10c; dark, 6@7 cents. Extracted, white, 5@—; light amber, 4 1/2@—; amber, 4@—.
Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27@29c; dark, 25@26c.

There are moderate quantities arriving, with asking figures in the main above the views of wholesale operators. Business doing at present in this center is principally of a small jobbing or retail character, and in this way transfers are being made at an advance on any figures which would be warranted as quotations based on values for round lots.

WANTED!

Honey and Beeswax. Mail sample and state price delivered Cincinnati. **C. H. W. WEBER,** 2146-2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

21Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

WE can place a few cars of **COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY.** Will be glad to correspond with parties having some to offer. We also solicit local consignments.

C. C. CLEMONS & CO.,
29A9t 306 Grand Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED WHITE CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY!
Send sample and best price delivered here; also Fancy Comb wanted in no drip cases.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.
32Atf Front and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Wanted Comb and Extracted Honey!

State price, kind and quantity.
R. A. BURNETT & CO., 199 S. Water St., CHICAGO
33Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

WANTED

WHITE CLOVER COMB HONEY—near New York City. Give grade and price wanted.
W. H. YENNEY,
32A3t Gassboro, N. J.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

BEE-KEEPERS,

Save Money by Buying

Hives, Sections, Brood Frames, Extractors, Smokers, AND EVERYTHING ELSE YOU NEED, OF**THE W. T. FALGONER MFG. CO.,**
Jamestown, N. Y.

Our goods are guaranteed of superior quality in every way.

Send for our large illustrated catalog, and copy of

THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER,

a monthly for all bee-keepers; 50c a year. (Now in 12th year. H. E. HILL, Editor.)

W. M. GERRISH, E. Nottingham, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save freight.

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BINGHAM'S PATENT
24 years the best. **Smokers**
Send for Circular.

25Att T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

FREE FOR A MONTH

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper published in the United States.

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has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

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and you may have part of it if you work for us. Uncle Sam's poultry product pays that sum. Send 10c for samples and particulars. We furnish capital to start you in business. Draper Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

100 Lbs. of Comb Honey

—PER COLONY—

is the record of our bees thus far this season. We sell Queens at the following prices: Untested, 75 cents each; ¼ doz., \$4.00. Tested, \$1.00; ¼ doz., \$5.00. All Queens will be sent by return mail.

LEININGER BROS.,31Dtf FT. JENNINGS, OHIO.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing**1902—Bee-Keepers' Supplies!**

We can furnish you with The A. I. Root Co's goods at wholesale or retail at their prices. We can save you freight, and ship promptly. Market price paid for beeswax. Send for our 1902 catalog. M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.

NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10 cents; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing Advertisers.**25th Year Dadant's Foundation 25th Year****We guarantee Satisfaction.** What more can anybody do? **BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS. PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.****Why does it sell so well?** Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 24 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

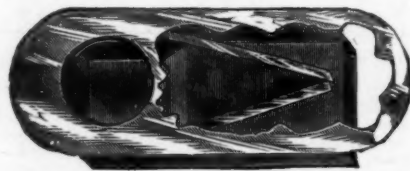
Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies **OF ALL KINDS *******Very fine pure-bred **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** Chickens and Eggs for sale at very low prices.**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee—Revised,**

The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

BEESWAX wanted at all times.....**DADANT & SON,**
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.**The Porter Spring Escape**

is a great labor-saver. Don't lift the heavy super, shake and brush the bees, cruelly smoke and cause uncapping, stings and robbing.

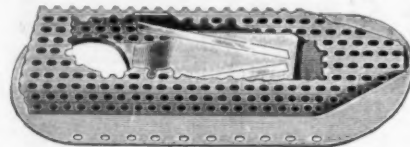


Use it, and make work a pleasure instead of a dread. Try it, and you won't be without it again. Price, 25 cents.

— THE —

Porter Honey-House Escape

clears the extracting-house of bees. The worst robber cannot return. One over each window and door will save you great

annoyance. If you tier up the supers to rid of bees this is the **BEST** of Escapes. Try it and you will wonder how you got along without it so long! Price, 25 cents. Address,**THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.**

Also for sale by all our branch houses and agencies, and all dealers in bee-keepers' supplies.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.** 144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO ILL., are headquarters for ROOT'S BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES IN CHICAGO. Send to them for their free Catalog.